Superstition Fire & Medical District HIPAA Training Post Test for Ride-Along Applicants

Applicant Name:	Date:
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Note: There is only one correct answer to the multiple-choice questions unless otherwise noted.

- 1. What does HIPAA stand for?
 - a. Health Instability And Probability Association
 - b. Health Insurance Professional Accountability Act
 - c. Health Information Portability And Accountability Act
 - d. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
- 2. HIPAA regulations are designed to safeguard and protect the confidentiality and integrity of a person's protected health information (PHI).
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 3. What are some examples of protected health information?
 - a. Any information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium.
 - b. Information that is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, employer, life insurer, school or university, or health care clearinghouse.
 - c. Information relating to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual.
 - d. Health information that is exchanged or stored electronically.
 - e. All of the above.
- 4. A patient's PHI maybe disclosed for three (3) purposes without any written consent, authorization, or other approvals from the patient. These purposes are:
 - a. Triage, Police Warrant Check, Insurance Verification
 - b. Treatment, Payment, Health Care Operations (TPO)
 - c. Media Request, Public Information, Communicable Disease Concern
 - d. Domestic Violence Concern, Fatality Notification, Injury Prevention
- 5. As a ride-along partner with SFMD, you may have questions about what is happening on a medical scene. It is appropriate to ask the crew about the patient(s) after returning to the fire station.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 6. According to HIPAA, we must obtain the patient's permission before reporting suspected child abuse, neglect, or domestic violence.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 7. A rider may be asked by someone on a medical scene what has happened. How should the rider respond?
 - a. Ignore the person.
 - b. Tell them all you know.
 - c. Tell them nothing and refer them to a police officer.
 - d. Tell them you are just an observer and refer them to the fire officer.

8.	Conversations about a patient, or their health care should not take place in areas where those without a need to know are present. a. True b. False
9.	A patient does not have the right to make a complaint about concerns they have regarding our compliance with any of established policies and procedures concerning the confidentiality and use or disclosure of their PHI, or about the requirements of the federal Privacy Rule. a. True b. False
10.	Violators that disclose PHI (even if the disclosure is <u>unintentional</u>) may be subject civil or criminal penalties. a. True b. False
11.	An important general rule under HIPAA is that use and disclosure of patient's protected health information should be no more than necessary to get the job done. a. True b. False
12.	If a patient is incapacitated or in case of an emergency, we may, in the exercise of professional judgment, determine whether disclosure of PHI is in the patient's best interest. In these situations, we may disclose only the PHI that is directly relevant to the person's involvement with the patient's healthcare. a. True b. False
13.	Emergency work can be exciting. Riders may want to tell friends and co-workers about their experience what can be shared legally? What is illegal to share? (mark "O" for Legal, mark "X" for Illegal)
	a. General Condition of Patient b. Patient Address c. Medical Treatment Rendered d. Final Destination of Patient (name of hospital) e. Patient Employer f. How Patient was Transported (ground ambulance, helicopter, etc.) g. Patient Name h. General Location of Call (if not at patient's home)
14.	A ride-along participant is responsible to ensure that he/she continues to maintain PHI confidentiality indefinitely. a. True

b. False